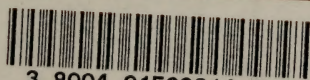


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THE INSIDE STORY

OF THE

Conservative- Nationalist Alliance

(2nd Edition)

Why Sir Robert Borden Has Kept
Bourassa's Nominees In His Ministry

Read How
Ontario Conservatives
Joined With Bourassa

The Facts contained in this pamphlet are extracts
from articles published by Mr. Bourassa, and from
records of the House of Commons.

PUBLICATION No. 51.

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What is the Nationalists' Creed

Read Four Articles of the Nationalists' Platform as
Adopted in March, 1903

(a) No participation by Canada in Imperial wars outside her territory.

(b) To spurn any attempt at recruiting for British troops.

(c) To oppose the establishment in Canada of a naval school with the help and for the benefit of imperial authorities.

(d) Control over our militia and military colleges in time of war as in time of peace and for the defence of our territory exclusively. Refusal to grant leave of absence to any militia officer in order that he may take part in any Imperial war.

HON. FRANK COCHRANE,
MR. (Now Senator) GEORGE GORDON,
MR. W. R. SMYTH, M.P.,

Conservative Member for Algoma East.

CHAS. McCREA, M.P.P.,

All entered into the Unholy Conservative-Nationalist Alliance with Bourassa.

For details see pages 13 and 14.

Conservatives Surrendered to Nationalists

"The most obvious proof, that the Conservative party had surrendered to Nationalist sentiment was to be found in the Eastern Townships. Through that district with the exception of Drummond-Arthabaska, no Nationalist or 'autonomist' candidates had been brought out. We took no part in the fight. Local committees and the electors generally took upon themselves to spread, our principles. Such favor had 'Nationalism' gained in public opinion that Conservative candidates, both English and French, had seen fit, willingly or not, to grant our doctrine considerable way."—Extract from Mr. Bourassa's Paper, *Le Devoir*, of June 2nd, 1913.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN WANTED BOURASSA AND LAVERGNE TO GO INTO HIS CABINET

What Does Armand Lavergne Say:

"If I had wanted to be a Cabinet Minister I could 'have been one four years before Blondin. The late 'Mr. Monk of Quebec, head of the Borden Govern- 'ment, offered Mr. Bourassa and myself portfolios. 'We refused, for we wanted to be free men. They 'wanted to know then in what way they could 'recompense me, whether with money or with a 'position, but I told them my reward was to have 'them keep their word of honor. They have not 'done so.'—Armand Lavergne, M.L.A., at St. Stanislaus, Que., Nov. 7th, 1915.

Conservative Member Paid Conservative Party Money For Distribution of Bourassa's Paper

Was This Conservative Member Mr. H. B. Ames, now
Sir Herbert Ames?

"There came to our office one of the most prominent members of the Conservative party, carrying under his arm the Voters' Lists of all Eastern Ridings. He paid into our hands subscriptions to 'Le Devoir' for thousands and thousands of electors. We asked nothing but the regular subscription price, deducting therefrom the ordinary commission paid to agents. We thus enjoyed 'the satisfaction of using Tory money to circulate 'the good Nationalist gospel everywhere."

—Extract from Mr. Bourassa's Paper, "Le Devoir," of June 2nd, 1913.

The Inside Story of the Nationalist-Conservative Alliance, or How Sir Robert Borden joined with Bourassa

The race question has too often played an outstanding part in the politics of Canada. Apparently it has been decided by those who direct the affairs of the Conservative party that it is to be brought prominently to the front at the next Federal general elections. The race cry did yeoman service in 1911. As in 1911, so today Bourassa in *Le Devoir* and on the platform is attempting to inflame the race passions of his French-speaking compatriots in Quebec and throughout Canada against Britain and everything British, hoping thereby to arouse antagonism against the great Liberal leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, whom he accuses of British sympathies and of supporting the British cause.

As in 1911, so today, the *Toronto News*, the *Toronto Telegram*, the *Winnipeg Telegram*, and sundry smaller papers, are doing all they can directly by falsehood and indirectly by insinuation, to arouse active antagonism amongst the English-speaking people of Canada against the French race at large as being cowardly, treacherous and disloyal, in the hope that as in 1911, English-speaking electors will vote against Liberal candidates for Parliament because the Liberal leader is of French race and Roman Catholic religion.

The serious feature of the case is not whether Sir Wilfrid Laurier is returned to power. It is that the double-barrelled campaign against Britain and the British amongst French-speaking Canadians and against everything French-Canadian throughout English-speaking Canada cannot fail to have far-reaching effect on the future of our country no matter what Party or Premier is in power.

This policy of playing race against race was glaringly evident throughout Canada when the Conservative party during the election of 1911, led by Mr. Borden, joined with the Nationalist party, led by Mr. Henri Bourassa, to defeat the Liberals. "Anything to beat Laurier," was their slogan.

Unholy Alliance,

This Unholy Conservative-Nationalist alliance joined together two parties, diametrically opposed in professed principles. The Tory political creed for years has been, "Everything for Britain and the Mother Country," while the Nationalists' creed is, "No aid to England or the English." A fine combination!

In order that there may be no possible misunderstanding-

ing as to this Unholy Alliance and the principles involved by both parties, we propose to give herewith some of the details of the agreement as arranged by Conservative leaders and Mr. Bourassa, to show how unholy, unprincipled and unpatriotic the nefarious plot was. More than that, we hope that in bringing the formation of this Alliance to the attention of the electors throughout Canada, they will see how Mr. Borden from the day he was elected to the Premiership of this country has practically been under the rule of Bourassa so far as the infusion of French-Canadians in his Cabinet is concerned.

The Nationalist Creed.

Lest our readers may have forgotten, we quote herewith four Articles, adopted in March, 1903, which are articles contained in the platform of the Nationalist party. These Articles are as follows:—

(a) No participation by Canada in Imperial wars outside her territory.

(b) To spurn any attempt at recruiting for British troops.

(c) To oppose the establishment in Canada of a naval school with the help and for the benefit of Imperial authorities.

(d) Control over our militia and military colleges in time of war as in time of peace and for the defence of our territory exclusively. Refusal to grant leave of absence to any militia officer in order that he may take part in any Imperial war.

This was a portion of the Nationalist platform in March, 1903, and re-adopted at a meeting of the Nationalist League held at St. Eustache, Quebec, in July, 1910. This was also the platform which Sir Robert Borden accepted when he united with Bourassa in 1911 in this Unholy Conservative-Nationalist Alliance, "to defeat Laurier at all costs."

Mr. Bourassa Tells of the Alliance With the Conservative Party.

Not wishing to be unfair to Sir Robert Borden and the Conservative party we quote hereunder what Mr. Bourassa has stated in regard to this Alliance as published in a series of fourteen articles in his paper, *Le Devoir*, in May and June, 1913.

In *Le Devoir* on May 29th, 1913, Mr. Bourassa writes as follows:—

"During the session of 1910-11 two leaders of the Conservative party requested that I meet them at the house of

"a mutual friend of ours.

The envoys opened as follows:—

"The Nationalists say they are fighting, as we do, the Liberal government, but their stand upon Reciprocity embarrasses us (the Conservative party) to a great extent. Were we (Conservatives and Nationalists) to unite our efforts primarily against Reciprocity, it is quite possible that an understanding, satisfactory to both parties, could be arrived at on the naval question since we are one on the point of popular consultation.

"If you press the naval question in Quebec it may provoke a display of loyalism on the extremist wing of our party. If Reciprocity be but a subordinate issue with you, the difference between us might broaden still more, for the sole benefit of the common foe. At the time of a general election, candidates will come forward who, while opposing the naval law will support Reciprocity; yet, others indifferent about Reciprocity will come out against the naval policy of both parties. This would be a puzzling situation for us. If we support the independent candidates, we shall be open to the charge of playing a double game. On the other hand, if we bring forward a third man—a straight Conservative—the Government candidate, will get in between."

Borden Must Come to Bourassa, or Nothing.

"Mine was a decisive answer,' says Mr. Bourassa. Mr. Monk and his group have had our support because of their pledge to oppose the naval policy of both parties until submitted for the people's verdict. Since Drummond-Arthabaska, Mr. Borden has come nearer Mr. Monk; he has practically endorsed his plan of a plebiscite. This is the only ground upon which we can meet. Not being a party, we will not bring forward any candidate, but we will heartily support any man, whether Liberal or Conservative, Pro-Reciprocity, or Anti-Reciprocity, provided he pledges himself to resist any plan of direct or indirect participation in Imperial wars, outside of Canada, or at least oppose such measure until submitted for popular verdict by way of a plebiscite; the welfare of either party is for us of no moment. It is up to Mr. Borden and his lieutenants to decide whether to secure the seat for a ministerial candidate by entering a three-cornered fight, or suffer the election of the candidate whom we shall support."

Borden Came to Bourassa.

" 'I have no doubt,' concludes Mr. Bourassa, that the

"High Priest and Sanhedrin accepted the situation, since the fight was carried out according to our terms."

In *Le Devoir* of May 30th, 1913, Mr. Bourassa continues:—

"As elections drew nearer, we had ample proof that the Conservative leaders were quite satisfied with the situation which the Nationalist campaign had forced upon them. The Monk group came out as the 'autonomist' party with its complete organization, head-quarters and committees distinct from the Conservative party proper."

"The Tory General Committee allotted the autonomist party most of the ridings in the Province of Quebec retaining for themselves the English-speaking counties of the Eastern Townships, besides Pontiac, Argenteuil and three Montreal divisions, St. Antoine, Ste. Anne and St. Laurent."

"It was distinctly agreed that with these exceptions Mr. Monk had exclusive charge of the whole Province, with the right to accept or refuse prospective candidates with the understanding that such candidates as were approved of must fight as best they could the Naval Law and the 'no less nefarious policy' of Mr. Borden; that on Reciprocity they could take whatever stand they chose, and that they should nevertheless receive from the Conservative party their whole-hearted support."

Tory Funds Assisted Bourassa's Party.

"The Conservative party made use of its funds, and indirectly fostered the chances of such candidates as had declared themselves opposed to both policies."

Conservative Party Surrendered.

Continuing in *Le Devoir*, of June 2nd, 1913, Mr. Bourassa adds:

"The most obvious proof, that the Conservative party had surrendered to Nationalist sentiment was to be found in the Eastern Townships. Through that District with the exception of Drummond-Arthabaska, no Nationalist or 'autonomist' candidates had been brought out. We took no part in the fight. Local committees and the electors generally took upon themselves to spread our principles. Such favor had Nationalism gained in public opinion that Conservative candidates, both English and French, had seen fit, willingly or not, to grant our doctrine considerable way."

There we have the positive statements of Mr. Henri Bourassa that the Conservative party did make an alliance with him to

defeat the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Tory Campaign Funds Paid for Le Devoir, Mr. Bourassa's Paper.

Sir Herbert Ames, M.P., Must Explain.

But that was not all. Mr. Bourassa makes a most serious admission in regard to a Conservative member of Parliament. Mr. Bourassa states:—

“There came to our office one of the most prominent members of the Conservative party, carrying under his arm the Voters' Lists of all the Eastern Ridings. He paid into our hands subscriptions to “Le Devoir” for thousands and thousands of electors. We asked nothing but the regular subscription price, deducting therefrom the ordinary commission paid to agents. We thus enjoyed the satisfaction of using Tory money to circulate the good Nationalist gospel everywhere.”

Sir Herbert Ames has been Accused of Being “This Prominent Member” and He Has not Denied it.

Who was this prominent member of the Conservative party? Who was the man who had charge of the campaign funds for the Province of Quebec and who deliberately and undoubtedly with the knowledge and consent of the leaders of the Conservative party of Canada walked into Mr. Bourassa's office and paid for thousands and thousands of copies of *Le Devoir* to be circulated throughout the Dominion of Canada, a paper publishing a doctrine which to-day the Conservative press of Canada are attempting to repudiate? It has been publically stated, and never denied, that this prominent member of the Conservative party was Mr. H. B. Ames, Conservative member for St. Antoine Division, Montreal, now Sir Herbert Ames, and the same gentleman who is to-day the head of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, the same gentleman whose firm at the beginning of the war made shoes for the soldiers and the same gentleman who on every possible occasion flaunts his loyalty before the people of this country. It is really wonderful what combinations you can find in certain individuals connected with the Conservative party.

This brings us to a date in the campaign of 1911 when the Conservative party was in full alliance with the Nationalist party and they together were fighting Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The elections were held and the Conservative-Nationalist party were elected to office.

How the Nationalists Were Included.

Sir Robert Borden proceeded to form his Cabinet, and

we quote from the Toronto Telegram, one of the strongest Conservative papers in Ontario, showing how it was that Bourassa and his friends were able to have included in the Borden government several Nationalist members.

"The process of Cabinet making was in the final stages of its completion when the Nationalists proceeded to tell Canada's Premier 'who's who and what's what.'

"The Nationalists demand, with all the weight of Henri Bourassa's authority behind it, was briefly:

Department of Public Works for F. D. Monk.

Department of Inland Revenue for W. B. Nantel.

Portfolio of Postmaster General for L. P. Pelletier.

No Quebec Protestant to hold a portfolio in the Cabinet.

The Ultimatum failed to bend R. L. Borden to the purposes of the Nationalists. The Premier suggested that he would complete the making of his Cabinet in a spirit of justice to everybody. Whereupon the Nationalists departed supplementing their ultimatum with words to this effect:

"You will either meet the demands of our Ultimatum, or you will meet Parliament with a majority of eight or nine, the reduction being due to the nineteen Nationalists voting with Laurier."

"The Nationalist gloatingly betrays the truth that the Nationalists were sent on behalf of Hon. R. L. Borden, and they got everything they asked for in the allotment of portfolios, because the Premier of Canada weakened under the pressure of a pale bluff that the Quebec Nationalists would have never dared to make good."

Bourassa Was Boss When Portfolios Were Filled.

It is stated that the above named Nationalist Leaders, namely, Messrs. Monk, Nantel and Pelletier, were the direct nominees of Mr. Bourassa. In fact, Mr. Lavergne has publicly stated on several occasions that Sir Robert Borden offered both he and his colleague, Mr. Bourassa, their choice of these portfolios and when they declined, Mr. R. L. Borden asked him (Mr. Lavergne) to name the French-Canadian representatives who would be included in his Cabinet and he gave them the three names of Monk, Nantel and Pelletier.

We quote the following extract from a speech delivered by Mr. Lavergne at St. Stanislas, Que., on Nov. 7th, 1915:

"If I had wanted to be a Cabinet Minister I could 'have been one four years before Blondin. The late

"Mr. Monk of Quebec, head of the Borden Government offered Mr. Bourassa and myself portfolios. We refused, for we wanted to be free men. They wanted to know then in what way they could recompense me, whether with money or with a position, but I told them my reward was to have them keep their word of honor. They have not done so."—Armand

Lavergne, M.L.A., at St. Stanislas, Que., Nov. 7th, 1915.

There is a strong suspicion that Mr. Bourassa even up to the present time says what French-Canadians shall or shall not be appointed to the Borden government and in support of this we ask why was Mr. Blondin taken into the Cabinet?

Look at the Record of these Nationalist Ministers

Mr. Monk, Nationalist No. 1 Rewarded.—

The late Hon. Mr. Monk was appointed Minister of Public Works in the Borden government. There can be no question of Mr. Monk's Nationalist leanings as he was the one Nationalist who when Sir Robert Borden presented his contribution naval policy, resigned his portfolio and retired to private life. Mr. Monk put honor before politics. He had pledged himself to use his utmost endeavors to have this naval question submitted to the people and when he found Sir Robert Borden playing the political game, flirting with the Nationalists and not carrying out his promises, he resigned.

Mr. Pelletier, Nationalist No. 2 Rewarded.—

The Hon. L. P. Pelletier was appointed Postmaster-General. During the election of 1911 he styled himself Lavergne's disciple. We have Mr. Bourassa's statement that Mr. Pelletier's newspaper *L'Evenement*, spoke very eulogistically of the Nationalist league of the Nationalist platform and of the Nationalist leader, Mr. Bourassa, who presented it.

Eventually Mr. Pelletier resigned his portfolio owing to ill-health. He was, however, not sufficiently ill to refuse a Judgeship on the King's Bench of the Province of Quebec.

Mr. Nantel, Nationalist No. 3 Rewarded.—

Mr. W. B. Nantel, Minister of Inland Revenue, who was as pronounced a Nationalist as the others, was Bourassa's nominee and the man who Bourassa felt was most worthy of this position.

Like Mr. Pelletier, he resigned when he found that a good comfortable life berth, could be secured on the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada free from politics and worry.

Mr. Coderre, Nationalist No. 4 Rewarded.—

Mr. Borden found it necessary to reconstruct his Cabinet at the time Mr. Monk resigned. Eventually the position of

Secretary of State became vacant.

Mr. Louis Coderre of Montreal was appointed and in order that we may not misrepresent his connection with the Nationalist party, we will quote from one of Mr. Bourassa's articles which says: "The second meeting of the Nationalist League took place at St. Henri, Montreal, and the invitations were sent out by Mr. Louis Coderre, present Secretary of State."

"At this meeting declarations of adherence to the Nationalist principles were made. Similar resolutions were read and endorsed. Mr. Coderre disavowed Sir Robert Borden and later on in 1910 Mr. Coderre expressed disapproval of the Laurier Naval Law and demanded that the whole Naval policy be referred to the people." Sir Robert Borden was forced to take him into his Cabinet. Everything was forgotten. His Nationalist utterances accepted. Later on the Hon. Mr. Coderre resigned and is now a Judge in the Province of Quebec.

Mr. Blondin, Nationalist No. 5 Rewarded.—

Of all vile appointments it was the selection of Mr. P. E. Blondin to be minister of Inland Revenue to succeed the Hon. Mr. Nantel. Since then Mr. Blondin has been promoted and he is now Secretary of State for Canada and in charge of the Great Seal of the Dominion.

Sir Robert Borden might possibly be forgiven for some of these Nationalist appointments but when one reads the following utterances which Mr. Blondin made during the election of 1911, and then recognizes that it is the same gentleman that Sir Robert Borden has taken into his Cabinet is it any wonder the people are surprised?

We will quote a few extracts from Mr. Blondin's speeches, prior to the general elections of 1911.

"Mr. Blondin: (on the 25th October, 1910, at St. Louis de Landford.) (Hansard 1910, pp. 145-146).

"You are intimidating the people in waving the English flag, and adding that we must contribute always and everywhere to the defence of that protector of our constitutional liberties; but we will not be made to forget that in 1837 it was necessary to bore holes in it in order to breathe the atmosphere of liberty."

"The English have never done anything for the French-Canadians. We do not owe them anything. French-Canadians have nothing to care about the opinion of the other provinces upon this naval question. They can and must settle the questions which concern them, without consulting others. Those very ones who disembowelled their forefathers on the

Plains of Abraham ask of you to-day to be slaughtered for their sake."

"England has gone so far as to grind down the colonies as did Imperial Rome of old."

"The only liberties which we enjoy have been snatched. England has not conquered Canada for love or to plant the cross of Christ as did France, but to establish trading posts and make money. She has so wed the world with hatred, quarrels and wars. We have had enough of England and the English."

Mr. Blondin has recently offered himself for overseas service and has been given command of a Regiment. If Mr. Blondin is sincere and energetically undertakes to recruit a regiment in Quebec he can do so. The fact that Major-General Lessard is associating himself with the recruiting work of this Regiment augurs well for its success. Recruiting in the Province of Quebec should long ago have been placed under the direction of some such person as General Lessard. If, however, Mr. Blondin continues to play party politics the same as he and his colleagues from Quebec have for the past 2½ years, nothing will result except to assist his party in waging the race and creed cry throughout Canada, particularly, Ontario.

Mr. Patenaude, Nationalist No. 6 Rewarded.—

When Mr. Blondin was promoted from Minister of Inland Revenue to Secretary of State, Mr. E. L. Patenaude was taken into the Government and appointed Minister of Inland Revenue (Mr. Blondin has since been made Postmaster-General and Mr. Patenaude promoted to Secretary of State.) Another Nationalist follower of Bourassa's. At St. Remi in the Province of Quebec, Mr. Patenaude declared that:—

"We (the Nationalist Party) hold nothing in common with either political parties."

Mr. Patenaude was Chairman of the Meeting when the Nationalist Party was formed.

Mr. Sevigny, Nationalist No. 7 Rewarded.—

The appointment of Mr. Albert Sevigny as First Commissioner and Speaker of the House of Commons and his subsequent appointment as Minister of Inland Revenue is another dark blot on the doings of the Borden government. A Nationalist to the extreme. Let us see what he said on one occasion:—

"The Laurier Cabinet is a Cabinet of Imperialists who want to sacrifice Canada's interests and plunge us into wars with which we have nothing to do. The Navy Bill is an attempt by Ontario and the Province of the West to coerce Quebec and to enslave our people forever. What has England ever done for you? S"

has no need of your help. She is strong enough to defend herself. Laurier's ideal is to make you the vassals of the majority in the West. You must protest against helping England in her wars; unless you do conscription will come next."

Read that paragraph over again and recall the fact that these are the utterances of the gentleman selected by Sir Robert Borden since war was declared to be a member of his Cabinet.

Mr. Casgrain, Nationalist No. 8 Rewarded.

Last, but not least, we refer to the Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, Postmaster-General in the Borden Government. We were always under the impression that Mr. Casgrain was a straight Conservative, not in any way connected with the Nationalist party. We now have our doubts, as Mr. Bourassa when speaking at Nicolet on Sunday, October 1st, 1916, made the following statement:—

"Mr. Casgrain came to me (Mr. Bourassa) in 1911, and advised me to oppose, not only the Laurier Naval Policy, but all participation in the Empire's wars.

Mr. J. H. Rainville, M.P., Nationalist No. 9 Rewarded.—

Mr. Rainville was at one time a Liberal, but left the Liberal party to join with Mr. Bourassa's Nationalist element. During the general election of 1911 he worked night and day for the Nationalist party. There was hardly a parish in Quebec that he did not visit. So pronounced a Nationalist was he that when the position of Deputy Speaker became vacant (in January, 1917), Mr. Rainville was appointed and therefore stands in line for cabinet preferment in the Borden Government.

There Are Other Nationalists and from Ontario Too.

HON. FRANK COCHRANE, MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS, IN THE BORDEN GOVERNMENT, HON. SENATOR GEO. GORDON, MR. W. R. SMYTH AND MR. CHAS. McCREA, ALLIED THEMSELVES WITH MR. BOURASSA.

Hon. Frank Cochrane, A Convert to Nationalism.

Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Railways and Canals in the Borden Government, was so impressed with the Bourassa doctrine and so approved of the principles advocated by Mr. Bourassa that he sent a message (according to Mr. Bourassa's memory, a signed letter) asking Mr. Bourassa to deliver some addresses in Northern Ontario.

Before Mr. Bourassa would accept this invitation he de-

manded proof of their allegiance to his doctrine. This demand brought forth the necessary avowal, as shortly after Mr. Bourassa received a renewed invitation to visit Northern Ontario with the two following messages enclosed:

George Gordon (now Senator Gordon) Endorses the Nationalist Creed.

Mattawa, Ont., Sept. 8th, 1911.

Chas. McCrea.
Sudbury, Ont.

I certainly am opposed to Reciprocity and will support request for repeal of Naval Policy, and a Referendum to the people, no matter who is Premier.

(Sgd.) George Gordon.

Mr. W. R. Smyth, M.P., for East Algoma Joins with The Nationalists.

Providence Bay, Sept. 8th, 1911.

Chas. McCrea,
Sudbury, Ont.

I am opposed to Reciprocity pact. I am opposed to Naval Policy of Liberal Government. I will support request for appeal of same, and Referendum to the people on Naval Question, no matter who is Premier.

(Sgd.) W. R. Smyth.

George Gordon Gives Bourassa the Keys of the District.

Even this message did not convince Mr. Gordon that he had sufficiently humiliated himself and his party and fearing Mr. Bourassa might not be satisfied, he took the opportunity of adding a word when welcoming Mr. Bourassa to his Riding. This is what he stated:

"The Liberals are blaming us for bringing the Nationalist leader here. I am willing to take full responsibility and to express my full admiration for Bourassa. I have no use for the navy and I think Reciprocity is a baneful policy. I give Monsieur Bourassa the keys of the district."

George Gordon.

Both Mr. George Gordon and Mr. W. R. Smyth were elected Conservative members of Parliament. Mr. Gordon was afterwards elevated to the Senate and was succeeded by the Hon. Frank Cochrane and Mr. W. R. Smyth is to-day Conservative member for Algoma East.

Hon. Mr. Cochrane Pleased.

To show how perfectly satisfied was the Hon. Mr. Cochrane with this arrangement, Mr. Bourassa adds:

"Mr. Cochrane, usually very shy of his compliments, has since done me the honor of telling me

that my arguments had made a deep impression, deeper still among English-speaking than French-speaking people."

Other Conservative Candidates Avowed Allegiance to Bourassa's Party.

We also have proof that the Conservative party, as a whole, were willing to accept the Nationalist platform of a referendum to the people on the naval policy, and no aid to England or the English. We will quote a **copy of a manifesto** which was signed by many of the **Conservative candidates**. In fact **Mr. Bourassa states** that eventually **all Conservative Candidates signed this manifesto**. We have seen copies which were issued over the signature of Mr. James Davidson, Conservative Candidate in Shefford, P. Q., and Mr. Pickel, Conservative candidate in Mississquoi, P.Q. Here is the manifesto:

"I declare that, if elected on the 21st of September, I "shall oppose and vote against any Prime Minister, of "whatever party, who will endeavor to maintain the Naval "Law as adopted in 1910, without, beforehand, giving the "people of Canada an opportunity to express their opinion "thereon by means of a special referendum.

"I shall if elected, see to it that the rights of the "French-speaking Catholic minority are recognized and "respected everywhere, as are the rights of the English-speaking minority in the Province of Quebec. I endorse "separate schools, recognition of the French language, "etc., etc."

This is the story, let the Canadian people be the judges.

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